Hazardous Industries in Gujarat

2730. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:
SHRI SARADA MOHANTY:
SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of ENVIROMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by the Central and State governments to prevent hazards of chemical units in Gujarat;

(b) what are the major hazardous units in Gujarat and what steps are taken to prevent hazardous with details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that saree and dress material printing industries at Rajkot and Jetpur are discharging Chemicalised waters and cause health hazards;

(d) what steps have been taken to prevent ill-effects of the textile printing industry at Rajkot and Jetpur;

(e) whether the textile printing industry at Rajkot has asked for location at some other place to prevent Chemicalisation of drinking water at Rajkot; and

(f) if so, what is the response of concerned authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) As per information furnished by the Factories Inspectorate, Gujarat, there are 300 major hazardous units like Oil Refinery, Petrochemical plants, Pesticides and Dyes and Dye intermediates in Gujarat. Setting up and operations of such industries are regulated under various provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act and other laws in force. Care is exercised while locating these industries and storage norms for hazardous chemicals are enforced. In additon, model off-site plans in selected industrial districts have been prepared.

(c) and (d) Gujarat Pollution Control Board has indicated that there is no information about any health hazards due to discharge of effluents from the dyeing and printing units. Effluent from these units at Jetpur is collected and conveyed to Central Effluent Treatment Plant. Even though currently it is not operational, on resumption it is expected to take care of water pollution problem. In Rajkot, the effluent is discharged into Municipal sewer for eventual treatment in the Municipal sewage treatment plant.

(e) and (f) The Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC) sought the opinion of Gujarat Pollution Control Board regarding allocation of lands for development of an industrial estate for Saree printing units of Rajkot in May, 1988. As the site was located along the bank of river Aji, it was not found suitable from environmental angle and accordingly the decision was communicated to GIDC in July, 1988.

भारत के राजदूत का निवास

2731. **चौधरी हरि सिंह:** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार जिनेवा में भारत के राजदूत के निवास को लेकर असमंजस की स्थिति मे है जैसा कि 21 जनवरी, 1993 के "इंडियन एक्सप्रेस" में प्रकाशित हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या है; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जाने का विचार है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर०एल० भाटिया): (क) से (ग) सरकार ने अगस्त, 1989 में जेनेवा में छह, रियो द प्रेग्री स्थित संपत्ति 63 लाख स्विस फ्रेंक की लागत पर खरीदी थी, जिसका मूल्य भारतीय रुपयों में 6 करोड़ 19 लाख रुपए बैठता है, यह संपत्ति जेनेवा में भारत के स्थायी मिशन को किराए के परिसर से हटा कर इस इमारत में लाना था, इस संपत्ति को खरीदते समय सरकार ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन, विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन, आई डी यू, "विपो", रेडक्रास, अमरीकी राजनयिक मिशन, तत्कालीन सोवियत संघ और कुवैत के मिशन के प्रतिनिधि कार्यालयों को देखते हुए

वहां की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखा था और यह उम्मीद की थी कि इस संपत्ति को राजनयिक मिशन के रूप में इस्तेमाल करने की अपेक्षित अनुमति मिल जाएगी।

सरकार ने स्थानीय जेनेवा कैंटन प्राधिकारियों से बात-मुलाकात की है तथा बर्न में विभिन्न स्तरों पर स्विस संघीय सरकार से भी, लेकिन उसे इस संपत्ति को कार्यालय के रूप में इस्तेमाल करने की अपेक्षित अनुमति नहीं मिली। इस विकल्प पर भी विचार किया गया कि इस संपत्ति का इस्तेमाल जेनेवा में स्थित संयुक्त राष्ट्र कार्यालय में भारत के स्थायी प्रतिनिधि आवास बना कर किया जाए, लेकिन यह पाया गया कि इसके लिए बहुत रद्दोबदल करनी पड़ेगी तथा इस काम पर बहुत धन खर्च होता।

इन्हीं कारणों से सरकार ने इस संपत्ति को बेचने का फैसला किया है। जेनेवा कैंटन ने इस संपत्ति को उसी कीमत पर खरीदने की रुचि दिखाई है जिसपर इसे भारत ने खरीदा था।

Introduction of Dress Code in Indian Embassy School in Riyadh

2732. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Embassy School in Riyadh has been forced to introduce a dress code that needs the female students and teachers to wear black robes covering neck to toe and also covering of their head with black piece of cloth while in school;

(b) details of the authorities in Riyadh who supposed to have imposed such dress code;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a woman teacher of the Embassy School has resigned her job in protest against the imposition of the dress code, if so, details thereof; and

(d) what steps, if any, taken by Government to protect freedom of the Embassy School in Riyadh, that enjoys diplomatic immunity from any local regulations, in having its own uniform for the students and traditional Indian dresses for teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) Teachers have been asked by the School Management to wear Abaya or black gown in accordance with local dress regulation which requires all ladies in the kingdom to wear it in public places. No such dress code has been prescribed for girl students though they are advised to adhere to the local dress code particularly when going out of the school premises.

(b) The General Presidency of Commendation of Virtues and Prevention of Vices, which is a Government organisation, has sent written instructions in this respect to the school.

(c) No Sir,

(d) While diplomatic missions are permitted to run school for their nationals, the school do not enjoy any diplomatic immunity or privileges and are required to follow local Government guidelines.

Involvement of foreign nationals in terrorism

2733. SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign nationals were found involved in terrorist activities in India, particularly linked with Kashmir and Punjab terrorism during the years 1990 to 1993;

(b) how many of them were Pakistani nationals; and

(c) how many foreign terrorists, were killed in encounter and in what manner others were dealt with for their crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c) During the period 1990 to 1993, 113 persons known/suspected to be foreign nationals involved in terrorist activities in J & K have been killed/arrested. During the same period, 5 foreign nationals were found to be involved in terrorist activities